Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1840. **No. 3,149.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co or of the Captain on board.—Bombay, 17th April 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA, touching on the Malabar Coast.—The fast sailing Ship "SULTANA," 600 Tons, J. PAGE, Commander, will sail on the 20th Instant. For Freight apply to MEETA SAIAH, or Passage to EDULJEE FRAMJEE, Bombay Green.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Saturday, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, at the usual hour, on account of the underwriters.—A quantity of Damaged Piece Goods consisting of Grey Sheeting Cloths, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Juggonathy, Muslins, &c. together with the remains of an Invoice of Hardware, comprising Hand and Pit Saws, Screws, Files, Razors, Knives, Scissors, &c. Also, an Invoice of common Crockery Ware, consisting of Wash Jugs, Basins, Bowls, Ewers, Water Jugs, Chamber Utensils, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Mugs, &c. &c. Also about 40 Reams of Foolscap paper.

AT 1 P. M.

One Serviceable Buggy with Horse and Harness complete, and any other Carriages or Horses that may offer.

WINE, SPIRITS, AND BEER FOR SALE

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO. have always on hand a large Stock of superior Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. consisting of Fine old Port, Pale Sherry, French and English Brandy, Hollands Gin, French Liquers of all kinds at moderate prices.

No. 5, Forbes' Street, 17th April 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE English built Buggy with Horse and Harness complete nearly new, and the Horse warranted sound..... Price Rs. 1,000

One new English built Phæton with shifting seats.... „ 900

One serviceable Buggy with Horse and Harness complete.. „ 450

ALSO,

One new Double Barrelled Gun in case with spare barrels made by a first rate maker . . . „ 500

One Gold Repeating Watch in Tortoise Shell case..... „ 375

Apply to BENNETT AND Co.

No. 5, Forbes' Street, 17th April 1840.

FOR SALE.—A neat London built Britska in good order, and may be had very reasonable, being the property of a Gentleman deceased.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th April 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1840.

No. 263 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed :

An order by Major Cracklow, dated 28th February last, appointing Ensign Beale to act as Adjutant to the left Wing of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, from the 25th instant.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Manson, C. B. dated the 31st January last, appointing Lieutenant Glasse, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Golundauze Battalion, from the 1st ultimo.

An order by the same Officer dated the 27th February last, appointing Lieutenant Stevens of the Madras Artillery, to officiate as Interpreter to the 1st and Golundauze Battalion, from the date of the departure of the late Brevet Captain Cleather.

An order by Major Newport dated the 2nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Cartwright to act as Adjutant to the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Stock.

An order by Major General J. Morse, dated the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant Hough of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to a Field Detachment under the command of Captain Darke, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

An order by Captain Duff, dated the 3rd instant, appointing Lieutenant Orrok to act as Adjutant, and Ensign Rigby as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Right Wing of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on service to Aden.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1840.

No, 264 of 1840.—The following notification issued from the General Department, is re-published in General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1840.

No. 266 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date 8th instant, Assistant Surgeon W. Arbuckle, was appointed Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, in succession to P. Gray Esquire, proceeded to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1840.

No. 267 of 1840.—Captain Lyons, Deputy Paymaster at Sukker, is allowed to visit the Presidency on private affairs for a period of six months, Ensign Fanning, 1st Grenadier Regiment performing his duties on his (Captain Lyons,) responsibility.

No. 268 of 1840.—The following copy of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated 15th January 1840, is published for general information.

Financial Department.

No. 1 of 1840.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

We have to acquaint you, that the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1840 | 41, in repayment of advances for the Queen's service in the East Indies, has been fixed with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at two shillings and one half penny 2s | 0½d the Company's Rupee.

We are, &c.
(Signed) R. JENKINS,
&c. Court of Directors.

London, the 15th January 1840.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1840.

No. 269 of 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Shaw. Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on sick certificate to Mahableshwur, in General Order No. 612, dated 23rd November 1839, is extended on the same account until the 30th instant.

No. 270 of 1840.—Ensign E. C. Fanning, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, received charge of the Pay Office Sinde Field Force, from Captain H. Lyons on the 13th ultimo, to act for him and on his responsibility.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 8th April 1840.

The following Officer has leave of absence :

17th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. Ponsonby, from 1st April to 30th June, on private affairs, to remain at Bombay.

9th April 1840.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Commandant B. Sandwith, C. B. of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is President, is dissolved.

11th April 1840.

Captain and Brevet Major J. Lloyd, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is appointed to Command the Artillery in Scinde, vice Decluzeau appointed to command the Horse Brigade.

The following Officers have leave of absence.

Staff.—Ensign J. L. P. Hoare, Fort Adjutant at Surat, from 1st April, to 10th April, in extension, to remain at Bombay.

1st Battn. Arty.—Captain T. E. Cotgrave, from 7th April to 20th June, on private affairs, to proceed to Mahableshwar.

2nd Eur. Regt.—Ensign J. M. Wiseman, from 7th to 30th April, on private affairs to remain at Bombay.

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. Davies. from 15th April to 15th May, in extension, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs.

13th Do.—Lieutenant N. P. McDougall, from 15th April to 31st May, on urgent private affairs, to proceed. to Bombay.

Invalids.—Lieutenant Colonel P. D, Ottey, from 1st April to 31st May, on urgent private affairs, to proceed to Mahableshwar.

Adjt. General's Office, Bombay, 11th April. 1840

The services of Lieutenant H. W. Evans, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, being no longer required in the Quarter Master General's Department, that officer will rejoin his Regiment.

The General Court Martial assembled at Poona, and of which Lieutenant Colonel W. Fendall of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment Light Dragoons is President, is dissolved.

The following Officer has leave of absence :—

10th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon D. Clark, from 31st March to 30th April, on Medical Certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Bombay, 14th April 1840.

Lieutenant C. F. Christie, of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment, being reported fit for duty, is directed to join his Station.

The following Officer has leave of absence :—

22nd Regt. N. I.—Ensign M. M. McDonald, from 7th April to 30th April, on Medical Certificate to proceed to Bombay.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut Col
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1840.

No. 34 of 1840.—The leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain J. C. Hawkins, of the Indian Navy, under date the 13th ultimo, is extended to the 30th proximo, on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1840.

Mr. N. Kirkland, Collector of Kaira, is allowed to remain in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of three months.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, acting third assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence agreeably to the provisions of the new absentee rules, for three months from the 26th February last, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hill, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that a Packet for Karrack, will be kept open at the General Post Office, until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 18th instant, for despatch on that day, on board of the Hon'ble Company's "Emily."

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master General,*
Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1840.

NOTICE.

The following Articles of R. O. R. I of 1815, re-published for general information. Notice is hereby given, that their Provisions will from this date be strictly enforced.

TITLE ALIENS.

Article 1st.—That Aliens shall within 4 days after their arrival on this Island register their names and the employments which they mean to follow, with the Muccadum of their caste, and in case it shall be proved on oath to any one of the Justices of Bombay, that, any Alien has not complied with this order, such Justice shall have power to compel him forthwith to enroll his name and employment, in the manner aforesaid, with the Muccadum of his caste, and to bind him over, to appear at the next Petty Sessions, and in case it shall be proved before the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, that the said Alien shall not assign a satisfactory cause for having failed in the first instance to enter his name with the Muccadum as aforesaid, then the said Magistrates in Petty Sessions shall have power to fine him to an extent not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and in case he shall refuse to pay such fine, that they may, in their discretion forthwith, by a warrant under their hands and seals, send him off the Island.

Article 2nd.—When an Alien shall go about from Door to Door, or place himself or herself in Streets, Highways or Passages to beg alms in such places, or if it is proved that such Alien lives idle without employment and refuses to work in the employment which he professed to follow in the entry, so directed as aforesaid to be made with the Muccadum of his caste, it shall be lawful for any Justices before whom such complaint shall be made on oath, to commit such offender to the common Goal of Bombay, to be detained till the next Petty Sessions of the Peace, and if the Justices at such Sessions shall, on examination of the circumstances of the case, adjudge such Alien to be guilty of the offences aforesaid, they shall order him to be imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or less than one, and kept to hard labour during such imprisonment, and during his confinement, at the discretion of the Magistrates, to be once whipped in such manner as they shall think fit, and if such Alien, so ordered by the said Sessions to be imprisoned, shall offend against, he shall, on proof thereof, and on the production of the record of his former conviction, be sent off the Island by the authority aforesaid.

Article 3rd.—Whenever an Alien shall be sent off the Island, notice thereof shall be sent to the Muccadum of his caste, together with a description of his person to prevent as much as possible his returning again.

Article 4th.—Provided always, that if any person or persons shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved by any determination, which the said Justices of the Peace shall make in their General or Petty Sessions in any of the cases aforesaid, the said person or persons shall have liberty to appeal to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the Town and Island of Bombay, who, upon full hearing of the said appeal, shall have full power finally to determine the same.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
H. A. WOODHOUSE,—Clerk.
Bombay, 7th April 1840.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.—At Girgaum, on the 14th April, Mr. Francisco de Miranda, aged 56 years and 3 months.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 15th.—Ensign F. F. Strachey, 9th Regt., from Jaulnah.
do. 16th.—Lieut. J. M. Glasse, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
do. do. Capt. Woodburn, 25th Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Ensign Bourdillon, do., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

April 15th.—Lieut. Barr, G. P. Battn., to Kaira.
do. 16th.—Lieut. Charles Giberne, 16th Regt., to Kurrachie.
do. do. Ensign Marriott, do., to Kurrachie.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Behan, do., to ditto.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 15th. Grab Doulut Savoy, Mahomud Auruff Nacodah, from Singapoor 17th February. *Passengers.*—14 Natives.

Do. 16th. Ship Mayaram Dayaram, G. Dicey, Master, from Siam and Singapoor, Siam 29th Feb. and Singapoor 11th March. *Passengers.*—2 Chinese.

Do. 16th. Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerard, Master, from Bourbon 18th February. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Gerard, and 2 Children, 12 Coolies.

SAILED.—April 14th. Ship Recovery Thomas Johnson, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Major Jervis, Capt. Milne, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ridgeway, and Dr. Bowhill.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra.. ..	Supt. Indian Navy	London..	22d Nov.
Sesostris.....	Supt. I. N.....	London ..	
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	in Dec.
*Inglis..	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co.. ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	11th Jan.
Euphrates	.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	.....	London ..	
Justina.... ..	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	
Competent....	.....	Liverpool	
Caledona	.....	Liverpool	
John Knox, ..	.....	Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milne & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinawarra..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	R. S. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	2dweekJa
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.. ..	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria....	MacVicar B.&Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King..	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th April.
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In April.
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London..	
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire..	Remington&Co.	London ..	
Lancaster..	Higginson and Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	In April.
M.S. Elphinstone	Skinner & Co..		
Sir W. Wallace.	Do. . ..	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle...	Gibb Miller & Co.....		
Drongan..	T. Jefferies & Co.....		
Lady Rowena..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		
Marquis of Hastings.... ..	I. Jeejeebhoy..	Macao.. ..	Quick dep.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.....		

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.
E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lind-

say, Zenobia, Atalanta, Berenice, and Iron Steamer Planet.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee Schooner Constance, and Emily, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimoo, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Drongan, Emerald Isle, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton, Samed Ammy, Sultana, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor. Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, and Wild Irish Girl.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

ARAB.—Ship Tauze.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
17th Friday	11 30	11 45
18th Saturday	11 58	0 12
19th Sunday	0 27	0 42

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 17—Friday.—Good Friday.—Full Moon.
18—Saturday.
19—Sunday.—Easter Sunday.—Alpuege.
20—Monday.—Easter Monday.
21—Tuesday.—{ Easter Tuesday.—Insurrection at Bareilly, 1816.
22—Wednesday.
23—Thursday.—St. George.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 17, 1840.

THE subjoined have been the movements amongst the Shipping since our last, ARRIVALS.—April 15th The Grab *Dowlet Savoy*, Mahomed Arsiff, Nacoda, from Singapore the 17th February. Passengers 14, Natives; 16th Ship *Mayaram Dayaram* George Dycey, Master, from Siam, 29th February and Singapore, 11th March; Passengers 2 Chinese. On the day of the *Mayaram Dyaram's* departure, the *Kusrovic*, Jackson, left Siam for Bombay, as also the *Syed Allun* of Mangalore.

The Schooner *Wild Irish Girl*, Gerard, Master, from Bourbon—18th February.—Passengers: Mrs. Gerard and, two children.

DEPARTURES.—April 14th, Ship *Recovery*, Thomas Johnson, Master, for Calcutta, Passengers, Major Jervis, Captain Milne, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ridgeway, and Dr. Bowhill.

THE H. C's. Schooner *Emily* proceeds to Kurrachee with a detachment of the 16th N. I. upon the 18th instant; up to which date the Packets for transmission through the General Post Office are kept open.

WE request the attention of our readers to a brief Biographical sketch of the professional career of the late Sir FREDERICK MAITLAND which we have extracted from an English Journal of considerable reputation in naval and military affairs.

From yesterday Morning's Summachar.

WE are sorry to state that the *Prow Dhur Pursaud* (Tindal Bhickla) while proceeding from Bombay to Amlee, was upset in going up the creek, fortunately the crew were saved, but the cargo valued at Rupees 3,000 was lost, and the vessel is a complete wreck.

BANK shares, we understand were yesterday selling at 14 per cent premium.

THE *Hugh Lindsay*, left this upon Wednesday with a detachment of the 12th Regiment N. I. Nothing is known as to her ultimate destination or the nature of the service upon which she is about to be employed. We have made every effort, to ascertain the facts of the case, but have not been able to raise the curtain of official mystery, which, perhaps, very wisely envelopes the movements of the different branches of the service at this Presidency. Rumour states that she has gone to Goa, to quell some disturbances in H. M. Faithful Majesty's dominions, while others say that she is required in the ports of the Sawunt Warree state.

CHOLERA, we regret to say is still raging in the Marine Lines, and to such an extent, that it may be apprehended that several of the young hands will take the earliest opportunity of deserting.

WE perceive by a Government notification that Vessels homeward bound may at all times procure, as Ballast, unserviceable ordnance, stores, upon application to the Secretary of the Military Board. The restrictions under which this will be granted provide that the parties availing themselves of the accommodation will engage to return them free of expence to the East India Company in London.

OUR attention has been called to an occurrence on board the ship *Magistrate* in this harbour, on or about the 4th instant, which we introduce in this prominent part of our columns, solely for the purpose of counteracting the effects of reports propagated by parties who do not entertain a good feeling towards the Commander and officers of that Vessel. On the day in question while hoisting in, and lowering ballast into the hold after the usual manner, the tub in which the ballast was contained, fell by accident upon one of the boys and fractured his leg. A surgeon being on board every attention was paid to the lad, who is now entirely out of danger and speedily recovering.

THE official *Gazette* of yesterday contains the republication of an order passed by Government in 1815, which although perhaps originally intended for keeping a due surveillance over persons belonging to foreign states, may now in these peaceable times be brought to bear upon the countless hordes of mendicants who infest our streets and principal thoroughfares. The second article of the Regulation investing the Court of Petty Sessions with the power of deporting foreigners, who have no visible means of subsistence, and neglect to register themselves through the heads of their caste, is one which if vigilantly exercised will lead to the eradication of an evil hourly and daily calling for redress. To support the Magistrates in the discharge of these duties the system of indiscriminate charity by which paupers are now supported must be entirely discontinued.

A correspondent from Poona has addressed us a letter alluding to several, from his pen sent to our predecessor, for insertion in this paper. Not having seen these we cannot give any opinion upon their merits; but must suppose, from a knowledge of the Gentleman who then filled the Editorial Chair, that he had most cogent reasons for withholding from the public the information which they contained. In justice to his memory however it must be stated, that this suppression did not arise from timidity, or a reluctance to bring himself in collision, upon justifiable grounds with any of the authorities. The fact of his having been convicted of a libel, may, as our correspondent surmises, have taught him the necessity of being cautious, but could never betray him into a pusillanimous abandonment of his duties. The moment that the alternative presented itself to him of a compromise between his own interests, and what he owed to the public, he would at once have retired from a situation which circumstances precluded his holding without a sacrifice of personal honor. Our correspondent insinuates that some defects exist in the Commissariat Department in his quarter. If so we shall be happy to do our best in submitting them to the test of publicity in our columns should he favor us with an explicit, authenticated statement. He has our best thanks for the items of intelligence which his present communication contains, and which, as he will perceive, we have turned to account in another place.

THE Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Poona complain very severely of the want of a new Church for their Congregation; the present being so dilapidated as to raise doubts of its surviving the next rains. As there is no state religion in this country, and by far the greater proportion of the soldiery serving in this country belong to that persuasion. Government are bound by a principle of equal justice to all classes of their servants to regard the spiritual wants of men, who entering into a contract with them, but too often sealed with death, to afford that degree of consolation beyond the affairs of this world which may compensate for the hardships they now suffer, and cannot detract from their military qualifications. Napoleon, a general possessed of much experience in the management of armies composed of the natives of many different countries, and professing various modifications of religious belief, has placed upon record as his opinion, that the moral power of any force bears the superiority over the physical of three to one; and although not distinguished himself by any peculiar degree of outward sanctimoniousness, allowed the greatest toleration to the hardy warriors, through whom his name became a terror to the surrounding nations. A belief in the pains and penalties of another world, the responsibility of the immaterial soul for the deeds of the body will always exercise a salutary influence upon masses, however the idea may be clogged by superstitious observances. But to take higher ground, the man who attempts to thrust himself between his fellow and their mutual Creator, in dictating to him the mode in which he should pay that homage prompted by nature, usurps the prerogative of the omniscient, or at best insults his majesty when he claims to himself either as an individual, or a member of a collective legislature, the power of granting even the semblance of civil superiority to one sect above the other. The Churches of England and Scotland are well paid; their ministers recognized by the state, and the Roman Catholic Clergy to whom we are indebted as the trimmers and feeders, during the middle ages of the lamp of history, classical and chemical science, move in comparative penury, as spirits haunting the tombs of the ancient grandeur of their race.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE COURIER VERSUS ITSELF.

NOTES BY AN IDLER.

If Mr. Linton, or Mr. Ballin, or Mr. Stone, had advertized a Masquerade, there can be very little doubt as to the opposition it would have encountered in certain quarters. The *Protestes* of Calcutta would have published another pamphlet to prove its sinfulness, and the *Courier* would have had at least a column of pompous impertinence upon the subject, but as a Masquerade is to be given to the Hon'ble the Misses Eden, the *Protesters* pocket the affront, and the old woman stomachs the physic without even making a wry face. What an admirable opportunity is thrown away for a fine outburst of religious fervour. A Masquerade! only think! to be given too during a solemn feast of the Church! A masquerade in Lent! Awful! Why masquerades are the special delight of popish countries and this is, beyond question, an insidious attempt to undermine the Protestant faith! I am very much afraid that the old woman aforesaid is indeed getting frisky, as the *Englishman* says, and that she promises to die a reprobate at last. One would rather have expected to hear that she had threatened to withdraw her patronage from the Government unless this masking and mumming were given up; instead of which, according to her account nothing can be so proper as all the arrangements; she says with an approving chuckle that there is a Committee for this and a Committee for that, and among others (the scold forgets her tirade against theatricals) one 'to preside over the Vaudevilles,' and of course, to marshal the guests in 'THE ROAD TO RUIN.' The crone now calls masquerades and theatricals 'a spiriting away of the hours.' This time serving sycophancy is absolutely disgusting, of your righteous-over-much. They are always ready, with a bible in one hand, to hold a candle to the devil with the other.—*Eastern Star, March.*

THE NEW THEATRE—MRS. LEACH.

It is assuredly somewhat strange that a community like that of Calcutta so remarkable for the extreme liberality of their public subscriptions, should have done so little towards the establishment of a Theatre, considering how great an ornament such an edifice might be made to the city, and what a favorite and intellectual amusement is afforded by a well regulated stage. When it is recollected also what a deep debt of gratitude is due to Mrs. Leach, for her long and most valuable service as an actress, and how inadequate is the present Liliputian Theatre for the full display of her talents, we are at a loss to account for the smallness and dilatoriness of the subscriptions. Only about twelve thousand rupees have yet been placed at her disposal, and it is obvious that no edifice correspondent to the expectations of the public, or the necessities of the actors, or worthy of this City of Palaces can be erected for so small a sum. In this country, and particularly of late years, there has been such a dearth of elegant public amusements, that we cannot help feeling greatly surprized that a proposition to build a theatre, should be so faintly encouraged. If our histrionic company were contemptible there would be no occasion to wonder at this want of support, but the manner in which might after the present pretty but contracted building has been crowded at repetitions of the same performance, evinces not only a strong prevailing taste for the acted drama, but a high appreciation of our dramatic corps. Indeed, no neglect on the part of the public would lower our opinion of Mrs. Leach. Her quick and most happy conception of character, her hearty identification with her part, her intuitive skill in the representation of humour or pathos, and her knowledge of stage effects, her unaffected life and earnestness of manner, and the grace and truth of many of her looks and postures in scenes of passionate emotion, could not fail to render her an object of admiration on any stage in England or in India. She is excellently supported by Mrs. Francis, who in a long theatrical careerr has always satisfied the public, and by her obliging temper has contrived to render herself useful on all occasions, when her talents have been required. No one on our stage has better represented an irritable shrew, or a fond and simple-hearted mother, or an affected old votaress of fashion with an assumption of youth and gaiety. Her acting is correct without insipidity, and is often extremely effective without the least pretension. Amongst the gentlemen amateurs we have performers eminently adapted by nature and education to afford refined amusement to an intelligent and good humoured audience. Are not Proteus and P———s, and Modus, and Algernon, and T———'s, and 'Our Keeley,' (and others that we could mention) a host that ought to carry every thing before them? And have we not capital dramatic criticisms in the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman*, and notices of the acted drama not quite contemptible even in these very columns? Then what is wanting to excite a generous public to a due support of the late proposition to erect a theatre? Is it possible that the terms of the prospectus are not sufficiently satisfactory? Let Mrs. Leach and her friends 'pause and ponder' over this possibility, and reconsider their proposals. For our own part we see nothing to object to in her present scheme, for with the means as yet at her disposal nothing better could be contemplated; but we think that if the public were to be a little more liberal on the occasion that her plans might be altered with great advantage. We exhort those who have not yet subscribed to come forward with their donations. We have reason to think that a vast body of play-goers who would be glad to contribute to Mrs. Leach's undertaking are yet too poor to put down a large sum and rather too proud to give a small one, when it is to be placed in immediate juxtaposition with the donations of the affluent. But it is the *feeling* evinced and not the amount of *cash* that is most to be considered; and if a man sends his gold mohur instead of a hundred or a thousand rupees the public cannot think it any disgrace to him that family claims or other expences or a limited income or any of the thousand considerations that may operate on such occasions, should have somewhat checked his hand however strong might be the impulse of his heart. The gold mohur subscriber should recollect how much better it is to give that than nothing, and what a vast majority there must be who are better able than he is to afford a gold mohur who have not given a single rupee. He should also recollect how large an amount might be collected, if all who can afford a gold mohur, and keep back from a false shame would send even half that sum to the Union Bank to the credit of 'our clever little actress, and,' for the furtherance of her most excellent project.—*Literary Gazette, March.*

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR.

By a letter from the Hill dated 1st April, we are concerned to learn that Lord Elphinstone is suffering so much from his late accident that it was rumoured his Lordship would return to the Presidency immediately. We cannot however exactly credit this report as assuredly the fine climate of Ootacamund is for an Invalid far preferable to Madras at this grilling season.—*United Service Gazette, April 7.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

C. P. Brown Esq. of the Civil Service is to officiate as Civil Auditor.—*Ibid.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

The most extensive sale of valuable Musical Instruments, and Music of all kinds by very eminent Composers, that has taken place at this Presidency within our recollection, will to-morrow, as appears by our advertising columns, afford to the lovers of harmony an opportunity of providing themselves from the admirable assortment on that day offered for sale at the rooms of Messrs. ASHTON, RICHARDSON AND Co.—*Ibid.*

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

We think it an exceedingly bad arrangement if nothing but spirits (*arrack*) be put on board for the European Troops going to China. If they are to be upon the Canteen system, there should be a supply of good wholesome Wine and Beer provided for them for purchase in certain quantities; as much will be necessary for supporting their stamina and preventing scurvy, for it must be remembered that the men will be exposed to a variety of climate, and perhaps hard work. It has been found that the American Whaling ships on the Temperance plan, have suffered very much from scurvy; and common sense tells us, that, under various circumstances, nature requires a little wholesome stimulus occasionally, and also a variety thereof. Are the Troops to be furnished with lime juice daily after being a fortnight at Sea, as in the Navy, ask we? and is the ventilation of the Transports, as it ought to be—by Ports, or scuttles, and also ventilators?

It is to be hopped that a large well filled up Hospital Ship for officers and men will be appointed to accompany the Expedition; which, at starting might be laden with a supply of Wine and Beer for the Canteens: for whether the sick be few or numerous they can never be well taken care of in the common Transports. A good Hospital ship would be likely to save many lives, and keep the army efficient; which is an especially important consideration in a small distant expedition, against such a nation as the Chinese. The Marine Authorities are quite alive making the needful preparations for the accommodation of the Troops in the Transports. Arm racks are being erected, and the men's knapsacks will be slung against the ship's sides. These preparations will probably prevent the embarkation of the Troops before Saturday next; this delay we are glad of, for there is no use in shipping the poor fellows *too soon*. We learn that a Magazine and Spirit room have been built on the *Rustomjee Cowarjee*, but the size of the other vessels, we are told, does not admit of such an appropriation of space. —*Ibid.*

BANGALORE.

Bangalore was visited by a heavy fall of rain accompanied by hail on the evening of Wednesday last, and frequent showers have since contributed to cool the atmosphere. We regret to learn that our respected Metropolitan was seized with a sudden illness during Divine Service on Sunday the 27th but happily his Lordship was so far recovered as to be able to consecrate St. Paul's Chapel on the 31st ultimo. This edifice has been recently erected for the accommodation of the Native Christians of the Station and it may be remembered that the Bishop laid the foundation stone of the building during his last visit to Bangalore. One of our Correspondents mentions that the Jonathan Wilds of Bangalore are busily engaged just now in looking after some Jack Sheppards of that station, a party of whom entered the house of Colonel Badcock K. H. a few nights ago and carried off great quantity of valuable property amongst which was a good watch worth an hundred guineas, a capital gun and the Colonel's full dress appointments. Amongst other articles too the rogues, we hear took away a weighty box filled with sand, for keeping open a door, doubtless under the impression that it contained coin, and judging from the ill treatment that the box received at the hands of the burglars, for it was found in a neighbouring ditch completely smashed to pieces, great must have been their disappointment. The gun and clothing were also found in the same spot but the latter completely stripped of its lace and ornaments; that is too more especially provoking, the fellows carried off Colonel Badcock's Medal, for the recovery of which he has offered a large reward.

Here now it will not be out of place to venture a hint to the Bangalore Police, who possibly may not be aware of the extraordinarily advantageous effects of electricity in the recovery of stolen goods, as lately discovered by an intelligent young officer of horse at that very same station. This gentleman had it seems been frequently robbed of trifles but paid little attention to his losses till a large bundle of jacket-lace just received from England very suddenly disappeared. It so happened that our young friend being a dabbler in scientifics, had an electrifying machine, and at the moment it occurred to him that such might be successfully applied in police investigations, however by way of testing its power he as an initiatory experiment assembled the whole of his domestics and having made them stand hand in hand, our friend then hinted in the most delicate manner possible that some amongst the party were indubitably thieves, and gravely informed them that the effects of the operation which he was about to perform would infallibly occasion the loss of the *guilty* individual's arm, which would drop off, unless restoration of the stolen property should be made immediately, in which case no harm would happen to him; having at this time fully charged his apparatus, he administered such a shock as elicited one general roar from the pretty considerably astonished assemblage, and each of the fellows went off in the firm belief that his master had a familiar spirit; the experiment was however eminently successful, as not only did the missing lace return in course of the day, but also numberless handkerchiefs, gloves and other small articles which during the past months had at various times disappeared. Talk of Colonel Pasley and his Voltaic Battery or Professor O'Shaughnessy and his galvanic experiments, this beats them all to *smithereens* for general utility!—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 2.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The house then went into a committee of supply.

Mr. M. O'Ferrall moved the first vote of 602,600l. for the victualling of seaman and marines for the year.

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In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Ferrall stated the increase on this estimate over the estimate of last year was owing partly to the increase of men and partly to the rise in the price of provisions.

Captain Pechell, in reference to opinions which had been expressed on a former evening, said he was convinced that the naval officers of this country were not inferior in skill or courage to those of any other nation and that British ships were well able to cope with any others. He was rejoiced that no naval officer in that house had expressed a contrary opinion. Still he wished that British vessels should have fair play by having full complements, and he wished to see the regulation regarding pensions altered, because it interfered materially with the supply of seamen. He hoped upon this point, that the honourable secretary would be able to give some satisfactory answer this evening. He was anxious to see the naval strength of the country properly kept up, but he had no desire to see the navy increased for the purpose of amusing persons by experimental squadrons.

Mr. Plumptre, as an unprofessional man, could not avoid saying, from all he had heard and read on the subject, that the navy was in an unsatisfactory state; no one who had compared the navy of England with the navies of other countries, could feel satisfied. The force of England was nominally 22 ships of the line, but really she had only 17 effective ships of the line. Russia had 30 sail of the line and 21 frigates; she had 16 ships of the line in the Baltic sea, France had as many effective ships of the line as England; she had 17 frigates in commission and 25 large war steamers. England had only 16 war-steamers. France had 26 ships of the line building, England only 17. France had 21 frigates building—of 60, 50, and 40 guns. England had only 10 frigates building of the smaller kind. France had 13 large steamers building; England had only seven steamers building, of the smaller size. He believed there was great danger in this state of things. Our shores were exposed and the country was in a defenceless state. In the letter of a flag-officer, published last year, there were many most important statements, and he believed if its recommendations were attended to it would be of the greatest service to the country.

Lord J. Russell could not agree with the lamentations of the hon. gentleman with respect to the weak and inefficient state of the navy. His belief was that as a peace establishment, and it was only as a peace establishment that he or any one else could speak of the navy, it was very efficient. There were very considerable sums asked from parliament and devoted to the purpose; he believed the hon. member for Kilkenny thought them too large,—and they were applied with very great skill and judgment to render the navy efficient. It was not in a time of peace that the navy could be compared with the navies of foreign powers. It was only in time of war that a navy could be proved to be efficient. So long as it was a time of peace—and he hoped it might long continue—there was no opportunity of seeing whether the navy was inferior to the natives of other powers; but he fully believed if war should ever occur, if so great a calamity should come, that the navy of this country would not be found inferior to that of any power in the world. With respect to numbers, when the hon. gentleman talked of the unprotected state of our coasts and our harbours, he (Lord J. Russell) must beg the committee to consider, if they proceeded on the plan that seemed to be proposed, to what they should arrive. France, it was well known, had a considerable fleet in the Mediterranean. It was not thought advisable that our fleet in the Mediterranean should be unfit or unequal to protect the possessions of Great Britain on that sea. Russia had in the Baltic, in the course of the summer, a very considerable fleet likewise—amounting to from eighteen to twenty sail of the line. When she sent out the three divisions, he believed she had so many as seven or eight and twenty. If we were to have a fleet in every part of the world equal to the fleets of foreign powers, and, at the same time, a fleet on our own shores equal to any number of ships which Russia might send out in the course of the summer, he believed it would be a course of policy most ruinous to this country. Because it would be, in fact, keeping up a war establishment, not such as would be necessary supposing a war against France or Russia, or one of the great powers, but a war establishment on the supposition that we were contending with all at once. And all this when in fact, we were at peace with other powers, and when our negociations with them were on the footing of wishing to bring any matters that might be in discussion to an amicable termination. Wishing very much to keep up the efficiency of the navy, he (Lord John Russell) protested against its being the policy of the country to keep up an expensive and onerous establishment—so onerous, that the country would very soon being to think that it was better to have open war at once than to keep up such an armament and live in such a state of suspicion. With regard to the war complements, it was a naval question, on which he did not pretend to give an opinion further than what he had collected from those who he thought were best able to form an opinion on the subject. The question to be discussed was not whether the same number of ships was to be kept up, all with large complements, which would evidently cause an enormous increase of expense, but whether it was better to keep up, say twenty line-of-battle-ships with certain complements, than seventeen with full complements. From all he had heard and believed, the complements, as they at present existed were fully sufficient for the purposes for which they were required. In war, very full complements might be required, but they were only necessary in the expectation of action with an enemy. Comparing the complements of men of war, when the war began in 1793, he believed them very little large than the present complements when the navy was on a peace establishment. With respect to a discrepancy which appeared between the number of ships and the number of men asked for on the face of the estimates, it was to be recollected that some ships were about to be called home, and it would not be necessary to replace them with ships of the same size. The difference, together with the additional men voted, would make up the complements of the ships in commission.

Sir G. Clerk was glad to hear the explanation which the noble lord had given of an inconsistency which appeared on the face of the estimates. It was perhaps somewhat extraordinary, considering that the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had stated the other night that in the present state of the negociations it was impossible to call home ships from the East. However if the Admiralty should still find it necessary to keep up the present complements, and to replace the vessels called home by ships of the same size, he (Sir G. Clerk) hoped they would come down to parliament at once and ask for full complements. He did not agree with the noble lord as to their naval force being properly distributed. Looking, for instance, to the whole extent of their West Indian and North American possessions, it would be immediately seen that they had not a sufficient force stationed. In his opinion, it was absolutely necessary that they should keep near home some reserved force, to be prepared for any emergency. They saw what was the consequence of their not having such a reserved force, from what had recently happened in the quarrel with China; instead of sending out a naval equipment there immediately, it was only within the last month that they were making preparations to send out an armament.

Mr. C. Wood remarked, that as to the want of a reserved force, that was not felt in the recent disagreement with China; for it was not owing to any delay in the Admiralty that ships had not gone to China before now. He would say, too, that up to the time he had left the Admiralty the coasts of England had not been better protected for years back than during the last summer; for during the whole of that time they had eight line-of-battle-ships within the call of this country. With respect to the pamphlet by "A Flag Officer," he must say that any one who relied upon the statements contained in it would find himself grossly deceived. He would say, in opposition to the author of that pamphlet, that the navy had not been reduced. So far was that from being the case, that he was almost afraid to say in the presence of the honorable member for Kilkenny how much the expenses in that department had been increased. The statements, too, that were made by the same writer with regard to the French force were quite inaccurate. The French navy, he could say was three line-of-battle ships worse this than it was last year. There were last year afloat and building 49 French ships—this year there were but 46. As to the steamers in the command of the two countries, there were belonging to England 30 of 100-horse power, and to France 20. While as to those above 200-horse power the English had 14, and the French 3. Nothing was more to be regretted than the habit in that house of constantly contrasting the naval force of our navy with that of foreign Powers, and remarks too were often made which were calculated alike to excite jealousy and animosity. Hon. gentlemen might be assured that the Admiralty was in possession of full information upon these matters, and that the interests of the country and the honour of the navy would be fully attended to by them. As to the manning of vessels, he was able to say that their situation at the present time, comparing it with what it was ten years ago, was most favourable. He could make this statement upon returns which, though not from the Admiralty, were such he assured the house as they might rely upon. In the course of the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, there were five small frigates commissioned, and the shortest time taken was 104 days, the longest time 133 days. In 1836 there were three line-of-battle ships sent out in thirty days shorter time than the frigates were sent out formerly. There were much greater facilities in manning ships now, than in any former time of peace. As to the French system of inscription which had been recommended, he could say that it had utterly failed, and it was one in which greater hardships were endured—much greater than any he had ever heard of, as connected with the English service. He observed that there were at home, and at Lisbon, on the 1st July, 1839, eight line-of-battle-ships. There were three of the flag-ships at the ports, and the number of men required to make up their complement was 1,500, and there were 1,700 disposable from those ships in ordinary. Then as to giving their officers employment, it was to be regretted that it could not be done, and yet hon. gentlemen called out for a further promotion. There was in January, 1830, 500 more officers than in January, 1815. There was nothing to give promotion and employment to such officers but war—and the hopes and wishes of the country were for the continuance of peace.

Sir Thomas Cochrane observed, that as to their three flag ships, they could not be as well fitted for going to sea as ships in ordinary. It had been said that it was impossible for this country to keep up at all times a fleet to cope with that of France and Russia. He allowed that it was impossible for them to keep up a fleet competent to perform the peace service of the country—and the government did not do that.

Mr. A. Chapman said that he was bound to say that he never knew of the executive department of the navy being better conducted than it was under the gallant officers opposite; and with the exception of the manning of the vessels, which could not be done without its being necessary to call on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was able to assure the house that the country was never in a better situation with respect to its naval force than it was at this moment (Hear, hear, from members on the ministerial benches.)

Sir C. Adam said he was extremely gratified at hearing such an opinion as that which had been expressed by his honourable friend opposite, and particularly coming as it did from a gentleman possessing such maritime experience as his honourable friend possessed. It had been stated that our ships of war had taken a longer time to get manned last year than had occurred before; but it should be recollected that last year great activity prevailed in our commercial marine, causing necessarily a greatly increased demand for experienced hands. Great boast had been made of the expedition with which the ships were sent out to Lisbon in 1829, to fetch home our troops. The truth was, that those ships were only half manned: and they sailed without their lower deck guns. If they had been fully manned and equipped, there would not have been nearly sufficient room for the troops. In the ships in the Mediterranean at present it was true that there were 156 men and 20 boys deficient; but it was equally true that 160 supernumeraries were now proceeding to supply that deficiency. It was stated that at other places, and particularly at Mexico, there was a great want of naval force. That was the case some time since, and for a good reason—namely, that a greater force was at that time unnecessary, but when a greater force was required the government had used every effort to supply it; and it was only the length of the voyage that prevented that force from arriving sooner at Mexico. With respect to China, it was stated that if we had a force ready in this country we might have sent it out to take part with the Indian squadron. The noble lord who stated that (Lord Ingestre) had forgotten that the monsoon would have prevented any vessels from getting out, and several gallant officers of the Indian squadron stated that the first week of June would be quite time enough for any additional force to arrive in India. After the admirable speech of his hon. friend (Mr. Charles Wood) he would not trouble the house farther, but he must say one word more upon a subject which had been alluded to by the noble lord, the member for Stafford (Lord Ingestre). That noble lord had stated that the promotion in the navy was conducted in a profligate manner. He would tell the noble lord that there was nothing to support him in such a declaration (Hear, hear.) He was not speaking of Admiral Fleming's appointment in particular, as that appointment did not belong solely to the Admiralty; but he must say this of his hon. friend, Admiral Fleming, that there was no officer in her Majesty's service who had sought service more ardently, or who had proved himself more desirous of performing his duty, and he would add that there was no officer who had done more, as far as opportunity allowed him. If his hon. friend had not reaped laurels in action, it was solely because opportunities were not afforded him. He defied the noble lord to show an instance of profligate promotion in the navy. If the noble lord would bring forward a single case which he considered profligate he should meet the noble lord with pleasure and satisfaction, and would conclude by telling the noble lord in the strongest language he was capable of uttering that there had been no profligate promotion in the navy.

Lord Ingestre said that he had not used the word profligate. (Hear, hear.)

Admiral Adam—Twice over.

Lord Ingestre begged the honourable admiral's pardon. What he had stated was, that the promotion in the navy had not been conducted in a manner creditable to the Admiralty. He admitted, however, that there was not a great difference in the terms. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord then entered into some particulars respecting the Gorgon and asked whether she had not proved a failure; and whether the next ship, the Cyclops, had not been laid down on a different principle. If this was the case, he thought that it afforded sufficient reasons for throwing the naval architecture open to scientific investigation and fair competition. He should like to see something established in this country like that which existed in France, namely a board for construction, attached to the Admiralty, which investigated all the scientific principles and projects connected with naval architecture. He did not think it need be a paid board. He thought the first men of science in the country would willingly lend their assistance, particularly for such an object.

Sir C. Adam said he had great pleasure in replying to the questions respecting the Gorgon, and in stating that she had not proved a failure, as alleged by the noble lord. She was not built originally to carry guns between decks, though as the port holes are there for ventilation, and the bolts fixed, she could carry guns if required. The builders had particular orders to build her equally adapted as a sailor and a steamer, and she was probably as fine a vessel of war as was ever built.

Sir T. Troubridge had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the conduct and efficiency of the sailor gunners of the Excellent. It was impossible for any body of men to conduct themselves better, and every inducement was held out to them to remain in the service. They were entered for five years, at 12s. a month extra pay, and would then engage for a second five years, with a further increase of pay.

After a few words from Sir J. Duke,

Capt. Boldero said he thought they should postpone all after the next three votes until they had the report of the military commission before the house, which he hoped would be within ten days.

Sir C. Adam objected to postponing the estimates on such a ground.

After a few words from Mr. Plumptre, Mr. C. Wood, and Mr. Hume, the vote was agreed to.

The sum of 2,980l. was proposed for the office of registry of merchant seamen.

Mr. Hume observed that there was no length to which he was not ready to go to prevent impressment; but this office, with that ostensible object, had been, he understood, a failure. He hoped government would, in the course of the session, show some ground for this grant.

Sir C. Adam—The Admiralty had received no objections against this office: but if they saw any change necessary they would propose it.

The sum of 27,433l. was then proposed for the scientific department.

Lord Elliot took this opportunity of asking whether it was not a fact that Mr. Harris's experiment had been put in operation without his controlling superintendence? He heard that Mr. Harris's discovery, which the committee appointed to investigate the subject had reported to be perfectly practicable, was adopted on board the Foudroyant without Mr. Harris's knowledge.

Sir C. Adam said that Mr. Harris's plan had been put in operation on board the Erebus, which had proceeded on Antarctic expedition, and the commander of which ship was Captain James Harris, who was a member of the committee, and could not, therefore, be unfriendly to the discovery. As to the Foudroyant, she was still in ordinary, and would continue so for the next eight months. He should make inquiries, and see how far the noble lord was well-founded with regard to this ship.

After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.

The sum of 122,236l. was then proposed, to defray the salaries of the officers and men belonging to her Majesty's dock yards.

Mr. W. Attwood asked why the dockyard at Deptford was retained in the votes. None of the work of ship building was done there. The inhabitants of Deptford and the vicinity complained that an establishment, of which no practical use was made, should be retained and kept open by the government. The Admiralty might say the work could be done elsewhere with more economy. He did not admit this reason, and he thought the duties ought to be performed at a place where they could be under the immediate superintendence of the Lords of the Admiralty. But if the work could be better done elsewhere, why should this dockyard be retained? It might be said that circumstances might arise which might render it necessary to call the resources of this dockyard into action. If so, it would be but fair to assign to the establishment some part of its employment. The Admiralty had no right to keep up a dead and mutilated establishment, and they were bound to act upon one of two alternatives:—if the dockyard were too useful to take away from the public service, then a fair share of employment should be assigned to it; or if unavailable and useless it should be abandoned.

Mr. C. Wood said the assertion that Deptford Dock-yard was a dead and mutilated establishment was a strange one to come from the hon. gentleman, who must have been aware that within the last two years that establishment had been brought into active operation as a store-yard.

Sir C. Adam said it was a mistake to suppose the dockyard was unavailable; it was employed most beneficially in the public service.

After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.

The following were also agreed to:—

21,010l. for the salaries of officers, and other contingent expenses of her Majesty's naval establishments abroad.

528,723l. for the wages of artificers, labourers, and others employed in her Majesty's naval establishments at home.

Upon this latter vote a discussion arose as to the mode of paying the shipwrights employed in government dock-yards.

It was contended by Barnard, Mr. W. Attwood, and Sir G. Clerk that the amount of wages was too low, and that the system of classification was unjust in its operation.

Sir George Grey felt himself bound to declare that the system of classification had given rise to much discontent in some of the dock-yards, and especially at Devonport.

Mr. More O'Ferrall and Mr. Charles Wood defended the system, which they said had been adopted, not by the present Board of Admiralty, but by the right hon. baronet the member for Pembroke (Sir James Graham). In some instances it had given rise to expressions of dissatisfaction; but, in general, it had been found to work very advantageously. It was true that the rate of wages was lower than in private ship-building yards, but the labourers in her Majesty's yards enjoyed privileges which more than compensated for the difference in the amount of their pay. As a positive proof of the advantages conferred by the payment system of now in operation, it might be observed that there was never found to be the slightest difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of the very best workmen.

Mr. Corry was glad to find that the number of artificers in the government dock yards had this year been increased, but expressed a hope that they would be still further augmented, and that the Admiralty would see the necessity of annually constructing a larger number of ships of the first class. The hon. gentleman entered into a lengthened statement, to show that the navy of England had been deteriorating for years past, whilst the navies of foreign Powers had been rapidly increasing, as well in power as in superiority of construction and equipment.—The vote was agreed to.

The following sums were then granted:—

28,330l. for wages to artificers, &c. employed in her Majesty's establishments abroad.

1,938,666l. for naval stores, for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet, &c.

193,174l. for new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, &c.

17,669l. for medicines. Medical stores, &c.

110,130l. for miscellaneous services.

758,657l. for half-pay to officers of the navy and the Royal Marines.

The vote of 512,355l. was also agreed to for Military pensions and allowances.

On the motion that 187,263l. be granted for civil pensions and allowances,

Mr. Hume complained of the little reduction that had been made during 25 years' peace in the half-pay of the navy. There never would be an efficient reduction until the house was deprived of the power of granting pensions. There was at present no limit to the navy estimates, as the house allowed each department to make as high an estimate as it pleased. There was a great distinction made as regards the promotion and half-pay of the officers of the marines and the navy; for while promotion was very slow in the former department, it was comparatively rapid in the latter. He intended very shortly to move for a complete return of all the civil and military pensions paid, and he had some anticipation that the result would surprise the country. The truth was, that the country was not sufficiently attentive to these matters, and allowed the house to vote the most extravagant sums away. He did not particularly blame the government in this matter, because the house had been bringing it into all kinds of extravagance, and, above all, in connection with the navy. All the speeches on the other side were in favour of a great increase in the navy, and that they should go on building line-of-battle ships. The hon. member for East Kent, he should have thought, would have been the last man to urge the government on to war (No, no.) Was he not so, when he called upon them to go on increasing the navy? The truth was, that he was a man of war (a laugh), and he must be aware that with a large military force at their command, there was every inducement to engage in a conflict. The government would find that when they came to impose the new taxes which were necessary for their extravagances, gentlemen opposite would not lend them any support or defence.

Mr. Plumptre deprecated war as much as the hon. member, but he was satisfied that the best means of securing the blessings of peace was by preventing too great a reduction of our establishments (Hear.)

Capt. Boldero complained of the treatment of mates by the Admiralty, and he trusted that it would be acted upon. He hoped that before long the mates would have half-pay allotted to them. At present they had the half-pay of midshipmen, which was nothing at all, and find themselves. (Laughter). He hoped the report of the naval and military commission would be laid on the table in the course of a few days, in which he trusted there would be found a recommendation for the extension of half-pay to mates.

The vote was then agreed to, as were the votes of 174,374l for the charge of freight, and on account of the army and ordnance departments, and for victualling purposes, and of 68,841l., for de

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fraying convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The Chairman then put the question, that he leave the chair.

Captain Boldero exclaimed "No!"

The Chairman—Does the hon. member wish me to remain in the chair? (Laughter.)

Capt. Boldero would not consent to any motion until the noble lord gave some pledge respecting the report of the military and naval commission, and as to when it would be laid upon the table. (Laughter.)

Viscount Palmerston replied, that it should be laid on the table as soon as it was ready, but he was not responsible for its production.

The Chairman again put the question, that he leave the chair, which was carried and the house resumed; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. Labouchere said he had a communication which the member for Cambridge University, who had given notice that he should move as an amendment on the motion of the second reading of the inland warehousing bill, that the subject should be referred to a select committee. He had no objection to the subject being considered and inquired into by a select committee. He hoped, however, no time would be lost, as he was desirous the subject should be brought again before the house as soon as possible. He would at once consent to the appointment of this committee.

Sir G. Clerk wished to know, if the motion was agreed to, when the bill would be postponed to.

Mr. Labouchere replied it could not be proceeded with until the labours of the committee were at an end.

On the motion of Mr Christopher, leave was given to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to sewers

On the motion of Mr. Pusey, leave was given to bring in a bill to enable the owners of settled estates to defray the expenses of draining the same by way of mortgage.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Col. Sibthorp moved for a return of all appointments exceeding in value the sum of 200l. per annum, that have been made in the various public departments, including the household appointments, with the names and dates of such appointments, together with the salaries and allowances granted to or received by each, from the 22d of November, 1830 to the present period."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to this return, which, however, would take a considerable time to make out. There could be no doubt that it was intended as a matter of party attack, and he did not complain of it; and he should extend to both sides, and that the return should be made out from Nov. 1820, instead of Nov. 1830. There was also some difficulty in exactly understanding what the hon. member called for. He therefore hoped that he would frame his motion in such a way as to give as little trouble as possible.

Col. Sibthorp observed that if the right hon. gentleman wished to have the return so far back as 1820, he could move for it himself. The right hon. gentleman complained of the trouble of making out such a return. Did he mean to assert that it would be less troublesome to make out the return for 20 years than it would be for 10? (Hear.) All that he required was to let the public know the enormous number of appointments of all kinds made by the present government. If government objected to the expense, he would only say that he was ready to pay for this information out of his own pocket. If the right hon. gentleman did not consent to the motion now, he would give notice of it on the motion for the first committee of supply. He would only add—

"The galled jade winces, my withers are unwrung." (Loud laughter.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proposed, as an amendment, that the return should be made out from Nov. the 22d, 1820.

Colonel Sibthorp objected to the amendment and rather than consent to it would withdraw his motion.

The Speaker intimated that it was too late to do so.

Col. Sibthorp then gave notice that he should move for his return as a substantive motion, on the proposition for the first committee of supply.

The motion as amended, was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, a select committee was ordered to be appointed to consider the practicability and expediency of extending to inland towns the privilege of warehousing goods, and the regulations and restrictions with which such a measure, if practicable, should be accompanied, in order to give effectual security to the revenue, and to afford equal advantage to the trading interests in different parts of the country.

The house then adjourned, at a quarter past twelve.

THE LATE REAR-ADM. SIR F. LEWIS MAITLAND, K. C. B.

THIS highly distinguished Officer, whose name so frequently occurs in the records of the last war, was the third son of the late Hon. Frederick Maitland, Captain R. N., and grandson of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He was born at Radkeillor (of which and other property in the county of Fife his mother was heiress), September 7, 1777.

He entered the Naval service about the year 1787, on board the *Martin* sloop, commanded by Capt. George Duff, who afterwards fell at Trafalgar; and removed with that Officer into the *Southampton* frigate, in which ship he continued under the command of Capt. the Hon. Robert Forbes until he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, April 3, 1795. The *Southampton* was attached to the Fleet of Lord Howe during the memorable action of the 1st of June and the two preceding days; being subsequently stationed at Weymouth, in attendance on the Royal family. Mr. Maitland was brought under the notice of George III. He was next appointed to the *Venerable*, 74, bearing the flag of Adm. Duncan, and remained with him until April, 1797, when he proceeded to the Mediterranean, to join Lord St Vincent; but the flagship being full, he was appointed, *pro tempore*, First Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher* sloop, which vessel was particularly active and successful in the capture of the enemy's privateers. To mark their esteem for the young Officer, the *Kingfisher's* crew presented him with a sword, value 50*l*. The vessel being unfortunately wrecked in Dec. 1798, Mr. Maitland was appointed Flag Lieutenant to Earl St. Vincent. Being shortly after sent by his Lordship, in the *Penelope* tender, to reconnoitre the combined fleets of France and Spain, which had just formed a junction, his little vessel was unfortunately becalmed, and after a gallant resistance captured by the enemy. He was most honourably treated by the Spanish Admiral Gravina, and shortly afterwards liberated without being exchanged. Being made Commander, 14th June, 1799, into the *Camelion* sloop of war, and present at signing the Convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French Army, he was the bearer of the despatches to England announcing that event. He rejoined his sloop for a short period, but being appointed to the *Wassamar*, 64, armed *en flute*, lying at Malta unfit for service, he obtained permission from Lord Keith to accompany Sir Ralph Abercromby's Army to Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches employed to cover the landing obtained for him the thanks of the General and the Naval Commander-in-Chief. His Post rank was dated on the 21st of March, 1801, the day on which the French were so signally defeated at the battle of Alexandria.

Being appointed to the *Dragon* 74, for a short time, he removed to *la Carrare*, a French frigate taken off Elba, and in command of this ship he remained until the Peace of Amiens. He paid off *la Carrare*, Oct 4, 1802, and a few days after was appointed, by his steady friend and patron Earl St. Vincent, to the *Loire* 40-gun frigate. It was in this ship that the name of Capt. Maitland became so famed for his enterprising and successful operations against the enemy, resulting in the capture of a number of National vessels and privateers, so that to become his First Lieutenant was considered a certain step to promotion. It was under his direction the gallant Sir James Yeo performed the brilliant service which obtained so much renown, and for his great exertions upon many occasions Capt. Maitland received the thanks of several municipal and trading corporations, with swords, snuff boxes, &c.

In 1805, in company with the *Egyptienne* frigate, Capt. Maitland succeeded in capturing *la Libre* of 40 guns, after an obstinate resistance. He was appointed to the *Ennala* frigate in Nov. 1806, and continued his brilliant career of active service, scarce a month elapsing without some gallant exploit being performed by his ship or the boats belonging to her, while his Officers obtained promotion. The *Ennala* bore a distinguished part in the destruction of the French ships in Aix Roads; but to detail the long list of captures would occupy a page of journal. He continued in active employment until, on the breaking out of the last American war, he was selected to command one of the razees; and being appointed to the *Goliath* 74 guns, in June, 1813, he proceeded to the North American station, where he remained until the latter part of 1814, when the ship being found defective, was paid off at Chatham. In less than a month Capt. Maitland was appointed to the *Boyne*, 98, fitting for the flag of Sir Alex. Cochrane. The peace with America having disturbed this arrangement, Capt. Maitland removed to the *Bellerophon*, 74, and on the news of Bonaparte's escape from Elba proceeded, in company with a squadron under Sir Henry Hotham, to blockade Rochefort. Being appointed to watch the port, and prevent the escape of Napoleon, he made his dispositions so well as to render that impossible, and on the 15th of July, 1815, the late Emperor of France surrendered himself unconditionally to Capt. Maitland. Being brought to Plymouth in the *Bellerophon* he was shortly afterwards consigned to St. Helena.

In October, 1818, Capt. Maitland was appointed to the *Vengeur*, 74, intended for the flag of R.-Adm. Otway in the Leith station, but that ship's destination was altered for South America, and thence she proceeded under the orders of the late Sir Thomas Hardy. Being recalled in 1820, the *Vengeur* conveyed Lord Beresford from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, where she arrived on the 10th Oct. in that year. From thence Capt. Maitland proceeded to Naples, and conveyed the King of the Two Sicilies to Leghorn, on his way to attend the Congress at Laybach. For this service Capt. Maitland, his Officers, and crew were loaded with distinctions and presents by his Sicilian Majesty. On his return to England, March 29, 1821, *Vengeur* being found defective, was paid off at Sheerness on the 18th May following. On the same day, Capt. Maitland commissioned the *Genoa*, 74, as guardship at port; and having on the 31 Oct. in the same year, completed the usual period of service on the peace establishment, he was superceded by Sir T. Livingston. Previously to their separation, the Midshipmen of the *Genoa* presented the gallant Captain with a handsome sword, as a token of their respect. Subsequently, Capt. Maitland commanded the *Wellesley*, 74, in the Mediterranean, from 1827 to 1830, on the 22d of July in which year he was promoted to his Flag; and on the 28th June, 1832, appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, in which situation, as in every other, he was distinguished by great talent, activity, and assiduity to his duties. On the 26th July, 1837, he hoisted his flag on board his old ship the *Wellesley*, being appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. For the last twelve months his health had been declining, and considerable apprehensions were entertained by his friends;—these have been unfortunately realised by the account of his death, which melancholy event occurred at sea on board the *Wellesley*, on 30th Nov. 1839. He was buried at Bombay with military honours, on 2d Dec., the greater portion of the Civil and Military authorities, and the crews of the ships attending his funeral.

Adm. Maitland married in April, 1804, Catherine, second daughter of Daniel Connor, Esq. of Ballybricken, county of Cork. He was nominated Companion of the Bath in 1815, and possessed many Foreign Orders, acquired by his various services.

The Navy has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments, in an Officer of undoubted ability and established reputation, who endeared himself to every one he came in contact with, insuring the esteem of his equals and superiors, and the love and respect of his inferiors. A more amiable man and gallant Officer never existed.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

REJOICINGS IN CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE AT GLASGOW.

From the one end of the city to the other this auspicious event was celebrated in a becoming manner, and not the less so that the mode of public rejoicing followed throughout, was in a great measure, such as the authorities recommended, despite of an attempt, in a certain quarter, to get up an illumination. The Town Council, as we noticed in our last, resolved to discourage an illumination, and we may state that, with very few exceptions, their wisdom in this matter was applauded. At half-past twelve o'clock the bells of the city rung a merry peal, the vessels in the harbour, among which we could enumerate the tiny coaster, the spacious steam-ship, and the huge war frigate were gaily decorated with flag and other maritime embellishments, while preparations were going forward in every quarter for such demonstrations of hilarity as the occasion called forth. Several of the Queen's tradesmen had their places of business ornamented with evergreens and such devices as their ingenuity suggested. Messrs. Hedderwick, the Queen's Printer, had their windows festooned with laurel, over which was placed a bust of the Queen. The Messrs. H. entertained their work men with a comfortable hot dinner in the pressroom of their office, which was fitted up for the occasion. The Royal Arms above the door of the Queen's Bookseller, Mr. D. Robertson, were ornamented with evergreens. Further west were decorations more profuse and not less attractive; while the shop windows of the principal haberdashers displayed numerous favours and well assorted ornaments of dress suitable for the festive occasion. At one o'clock the Magistrates and city functionaries, with the parties whom they invited, to the number of nearly seven hundred, assembled in

THE TRADES' HALL.

The Lord Provost took the Chair, supported right and left by Mr. Sheriff Alison, Capt. Tathall, R. N., Col. Fleming, Bailie Kidstoon, Bailie Robertson, the Deacon Convener, James Reddie, Esq. Town Clerk, James Turner, Esq. Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, James Hutchison, Esq. and other Councillors, and a number of the Officers of the Dragoon and Infantry regiments stationed in our garrison. The Lord Provost occupied the Deacon-Convener's chair, over which was suspended two of the ancient flags in the possession of the Trades' House, which have long been esteemed as noble relics of more stirring times in the history of Glasgow than those we in these days enjoy. The beautiful band of the Queen's Bays occupied the platform behind the chair, and in the adjoining apartment were Mr. Thomson's band of vocal and instrumental musicians. Bailie Small acted as vice-chairman, supported by the Dean of Guild, Bailies Metchell and Hamilton. The rest of the company comprised members of the different public bodies and heads of seminaries and public institutions. The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan having implored, in pressive terms, the Divine blessing on the occasion of their meeting, the Lord Provost called for an overflowing bumper to the health of "Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, and Gotha," (Cheering) By this time, observed his Lordship, the union of her Majesty with Prince Albert would be effected—a union which would be hailed with every mark of satisfaction. (Cheers.) The reign of Victoria had commenced under stirring times, when the country was agitated by that great change which took place in the constitution, produced by the Reform Bill—an agitation which had hardly yet subsided—but should the harmonising spirit which now pervades all peacefully disposed classes in the empire be continued, it would be distinguished as one of the most prosperous and flourishing reigns known in the annals of our country. (Cheers.) It was true, Great Britain had risen to a high standing among the nations, but they had no reason to believe she had yet attained her zenith. (Cheers.) Her wealth was increasing, her energy was not slackened—improvements in various ways were rapidly going forward, and although unavoidable distress prevailed for a time, it was such as they must expect to come upon them betimes in every densely populated country. (Cheers.) Discontent likewise did exist to a certain extent, but as it was not founded on any well grounded causes of complaint, he hoped it would soon subside, and that as the prospects of the country were on the whole cheering, her Majesty would be blessed with a long and prosperous reign. (Applause.) His Lordship repeated the words of the toast, which were as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen and her Royal Consort, his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and may their union be attended with happiness to themselves, and peace conducive to the best interests of the realm." The toast was drank with several rounds of enthusiastic cheering. The Chairman then gave in succession, "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family"—"The British Constitution"—and "The Imperial Parliament," which were severally drank with all the honours. The Chairman called for a particular bumper to "the Army," which, by the splendid achievements to the Duke of Wellington, had attained an eminence greater than any establishment in Europe. (Cheers.)

Colonel Fleming, in returning thanks for the army, said—that he felt confident there was not an individual, belonging to the service, who did not feel as deeply interested in her Majesty's happiness on the present auspicious occasion, as they were by every professional tie, to support the honour and dignity of her Crown; and when it is considered the material of which the army is composed, only requiring to be led to glory, her Majesty may defy her enemies all over the world. The Colonel, in conclusion, begged to propose another hearty cheer for her Majesty, and may God bless her, which was most heartily responded to—the bands again playing the Queen's Anthem.—The Chairman next gave "The Navy," for which Captain Tatnall returned thanks. It was true their sword might be a little rusty in these piping times of peace;" "hearts of oak." The Chairman then gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," as men in office whom they were bound to respect, though, like all men, liable to err. The Ministers did not lack all the applause which they merited,—nor did the "Members for the City," whose health was next given. The Chair then gave "The University," for which Principal Macfarlan returned thanks. The Lord Provost gave "The Lord Lieutenant and the Sheriff of the County."

Sheriff Alison rose and said—My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,—In the name of the Duke of Hamilton, and the other civil officers of the county, I beg to return you my best thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking our healths, and for the distinguished and gratifying kindness with which the toast has been received. My Lord, on this auspicious occasion, I do most cordially congratulate this great meeting on the unanimity which prevails, and still more on the universality of those feelings which have brought all of whatever separate opinion, cordially together, and drowned the habits of ordinary life in the emotion of loyalty and the fervour of patriotism—the noblest feelings which in a free country can animate the breast. (Loud cheers.) But I feel that the fairer part of the creation have a more than usual claim to our consideration at this moment, and that disposed, as we always are, to give vent to our private feelings on such a subject, this is one on which national recollections give a deeper interest than even individual attachment to the toast—with which your kindness has intrusted me. My Lord, standing, as we do, perhaps, on the verge of another Royal House, at the cradle, as we hope, of another race of sovereigns for the British throne—(loud cheers)—we are naturally led to look to the effects of similar convents in past times, and we shall see that, for 1000 years, it is marriage which has communicated its highest glories and noblest usefulness to the British empire. (Cheers.) My Lord, it was marriage which gave us the Plantagenet kings, and lighted the dawn of English history with the name of Richard that low-hearted Prince who singly sustained the efforts of the faithful in the Holy Land, and engraved his name on the wilderness of nature, till, for centuries after, if a Saracen horse started in the sands of Arabia, his rider asked him if he saw Richard in his shadow. (Loud cheers.) The name of England, for ages forgotten in the vastness of Asiatic solitude, has again been aroused in our time by the trumpet of her renown; and it was in the reign of a virgin Queen that the civilised armies of Europe first inverted the ancient progress of conquest, and avenging the ravages of Timour and Gengis Khan, burst the barriers of the Indus and the Himalaya, and brought the triumphant battalions of Christ into the cradle of the Mussulman faith and the footsteps of the phalanx of Alexander. My Lord, it was marriage which gave us the race of the Tudors—which graced our annals with the wisdom and the energy of Elizabeth—(cheers)—and made England, what I trust she is always destined to be, the champion of religious freedom—the bulwark of the Protestant faith. (Loud and continued cheering.) It was marriage which first united the fury of international strife, and blending, by an equal union, the free valour of England with the indomitable courage of Scotland—(cheers)—rendered the British empire the terror and admiration of the world. (Loud cheers.) These benefits, it may be thought, would be enough for marriage to have conferred upon a single nation; but latter times have equally illustrated its transcendant effect. My Lord, it was marriage, which, directing in a moment of convulsion the choice of a free people, gave us in the hour of European danger, the cool determination of William—(cheers)—which put a bridle, in the mouth of the Grand Monarque, and illuminated the opening of the eighteenth century with the victories of Marlborough—(loud cheers)—and it was marriage which, in a subsequent age, conferred upon the British empire the patriotic determination of the House of Hanover, which brought her safe through the awful crisis of the French Revolution, and made her the last bulwark of European freedom, and flashed around her maturer years the lightning of Nelson and the glories of Wellington. (Immense applause.)—My Lord, I cannot hope that the auspicious union we are this day assembled to celebrate can exceed these wonderful results. I only dare to hope it may equal them; and I am sure I express the unanimous and fervent feeling of all present, when I give vent to the prayer that the race of sovereigns whom this event may place on the British throne may rival the varied qualities of those which have preceded them—that they may be heroic as the Plantagenets, as the Georges—(enthusiastic cheering) that they may confer the blessings of a real union on the empire as the Stuarts, and prove the lasting bulwark of the Protestant faith as the Tudors. (Loud applause). And, my Lord, unless the interesting Prince, who is this day called to such exalted destinies, and who, I am sure, has awakened no common interest in all present—has, indeed, changed from the spirit of his ancestors, we have every reason to hope that this will be the case. The name of his family have, in recent times, appeared with distinction on the fields of European glory; it was heard amidst the thunder of Leipsic; it shone forth with distinction on the capture of Paris—(cheers)—and if we go back to later days we shall see still deeper cause of interest in the house of Saxe Coburg. My Lord, when the religious liberties of Europe were in hazard from the power of Charles V., it was *his* ancestors—the house of Saxony—who stood foremost in the ranks of religious freedom—(cheers)—it was they who moulded the Protestant states into a formidable union in the league of Smalkalde, and led them on to final triumph, under Prince Maurice of Nassau, it was their valour and determination which joined in procuring the great character of the Protestant faith in Germany, the recess of Augsburg, and the treaty of Westphalia. (Loud cheers.) May we not hope, therefore, for another infusion of the true spirit of the empire—(Loud cheers)—a fresh lease of the ancient glories of Britain, from the auspicious union which, uniting the blood of Elizabeth with that of the defender of Luther—(loud applause)—promises again to vivify the empire with its searching flame, and that, under new race of Sovereigns, that noble spirit may again animate the British heart, which, shunning persecution, but manfully battling for the Protestant faith, has hithe to sent her on her glorious way conquering and to conquer. (Enthusiastic cheers.) My Lord, we cannot dwell but for a moment on these lofty anticipations; we must return to our homes and our domestic ties, and there are many. I doubt not, in this assembly who, ere the year is over, will be disposed to follow the example of Prince Albert—(laughter and cheers)—and many of the fair sex, whom we shall shortly meet in the ball room, whose ardent loyalty may induce them to imitate that of Queen Victoria. (Loud laughter and cheers) You will all, I am sure, therefore, join with me in drinking the toast which has been entrusted to my care—"The Ladies of Glasgow,"—and may many approaching unions prove as great a blessing to our domestic hearths as the marriage of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria to the British empire. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman's health was also drank with great applause, the company separated shortly after two o'clock.

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